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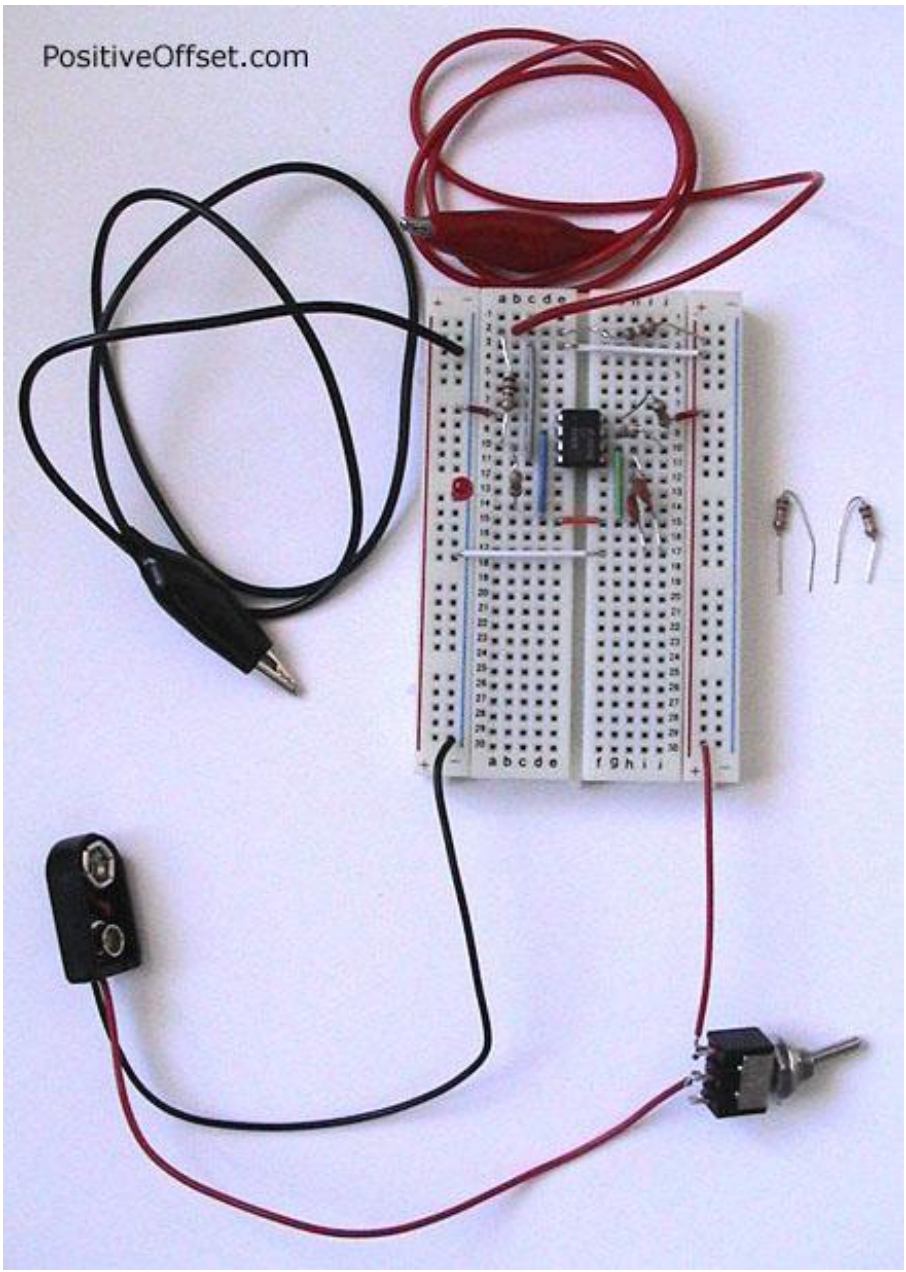
Electronic Kit & Parts for Educators, Researchers & Hobbyists

30 kHz / 1 kHz Zapper Kit
with Color Illustrated Instructions
$50.00 Add to Cart

Our Zapper Kit contains all the parts necessary to build either a 30,000 Hz or a 1,000 Hz Positive Offset Square Wave Frequency Generator Unit. This breadboard kit is based on Dr. Hulda Clark's zapper circuit design that was recently updated and published in 2003. Copper Pipes and 9 Volt Battery are not included in kit. For copper pipes and individual electronic parts, click the links in the right column.



- 30 kHz/1 kHz Zapper Kit
- .0047 uF Capacitors
- 1 uH Inductors
- 1K Ohm Resistors
- 2.2K Ohm Resistors
- 3.9K Ohm Resistors
- 4.7K Ohm Resistors
- 39K Ohm Resistors
- 270K Ohm Resistors
- 555 CMOS Timer
- 8 Pin Wire Wrap Socket
- 9 Volt Battery Snap
- Alligator Clip Converter
- Alligator Leads
- Aluminum Square
- Banana to Alligator Leads
- Breadboard
- Color Coded Jump Wires
- Copper Pipes
- Nuts and Bolts
- On/Off Toggle Switch
- Red Mini LED
- Switching diode 1N914
- Video Instructions

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Hulda Clark Zapper Kit with Color Illustrated Instructions
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Zapper Kit includes: Breadboard, 555 CMOS Timer, (2) 1K Ohm resistors, 2.2K Ohm resistor, 4.7K Ohm resistor, 39K Ohm resistor, (2) 270K Ohm

resistors, (2) .0047 uF Capacitors, Mini Red LED, (9) Color Coded Jump Wires, 9-Volt Battery Snap, (2) Alligator leads, and an On/Off Switch. All this comes in a sturdy little cardboard box you can use to house your finished circuit. The full-color instructions will help you build either a 30,000 Hz or 1,000 Hz circuit.

It's so easy to build. No soldering required! Watch the video instructions right here (36 minutes).

- YouTube video instructions: 9 easy steps to build this circuit
- Build a zapper Frequently Asked Questions and Answers
- Already have electronic parts? Download PDF Instructions

Remember the Hulda Clark Zapper has not been licensed as a medical device by the US FDA. Zapper Kit is sold as an educational tool only, no medical claims are intended by the sale of these electronic parts. Our Zapper Kit is a great project for a school science fair, or to learn the basics of building simple electronics.

Please note that when ordering electronic parts and kits we can assume no liability on the customer's ability to use them. Safety, craftsmanship, experience, and ability are the user's responsibility.

Electronic parts are small and fragile. We can not offer refunds or replacements on electronic parts. Buy electronic parts and kits only if you believe you can accomplish the work. If you experience difficulty with your build, or have little experience in electronics, please order replacement parts along with your kit.

The 555 CMOS Timer is the most likely part to need replacement, so it may be smart to order extras when building a kit.

The 555 CMOS Timer is vulnerable to static electricity. If you walk on a carpeted floor and the 555 receives a static shock it may burn out and need replacement.

555 CMOS Timers are sold separately for those who want to have several at hand during a kit build, or to troubleshoot a circuit that is not working.

If you are new to electronics, or just want to be cost effective, you may want to purchase extra 555 CMOS Timers when building your first kit. We can not offer refunds or replacements on electronic parts.

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Electronic Kit & Parts for Educators, Researchers & Hobbyists

Hulda Clark 30 kHz / 1 kHz Zapper Kit
with Color Illustrated Instructions
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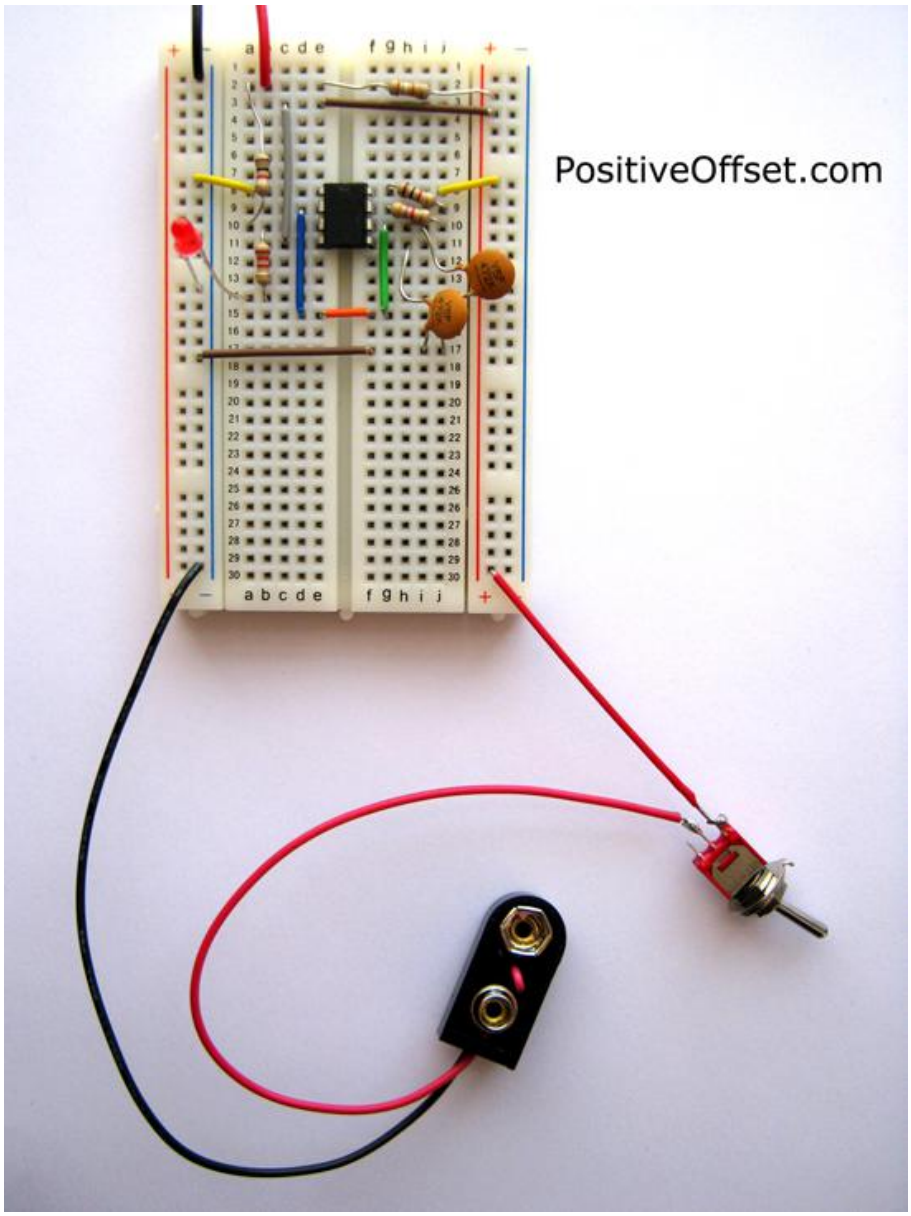
Hulda Clark Zapper Kit includes: Breadboard, 555 CMOS Timer, 7 resistors: (2) 1K Ohm, 2.2K Ohm, 4.7K Ohm, 39K, (2) 270K Ohm, (2) .0047 uF Capacitors, Red LED, (8) Color Jump Wires, (2) Alligator Leads, and Soldered Battery Snap/On-Off Switch. All this comes in a sturdy little cardboard box you can use to house your finished circuit. The full-color instructions will help you build either a 30,000 Hz or 1,000 Hz circuit. Kit does not include copper pipes. Click here to order copper pipes.



Hulda Clark Zapper Kit with Color Illustrated Instructions
Order Zapper Kit Here

If you are new to building electronics, you may also want to watch the instruction video. The 'Build A Zapper Video' shows how to build this Clark Zapper breadboard kit. Watch the video below. (Note: There are minor updates to the "Build Your Own Zapper" Kit. We have adjusted the jump wires for a

- 30 kHz/1 kHz Zapper Kit
- 555 CMOS Timer
- Switching diode 1N914
- Mini Alligator Leads
- Copper Pipes
- Dial-A-Zap
- Chair Zappicator
- Pet Zappicator
- Video Instructions

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better fit. We have also pre-soldered the 9-volt battery snap to the on/off switch. These updates are not shown in this video, but are clearly described in the kit instructions.)

It's so easy to build. No soldering required! Watch the video instructions right here (36 minutes).

More Video Instructions

- Build a Zapper, Plate Zapper, Food Zappicator, and Toothbrush Zappicator
- Zapper Kit Frequently Asked Questions and Answers
- Already have electronic parts? Download PDF Instructions

The Hulda Clark Zapper has not been licensed as a medical device by the US FDA. Zapper Kit is sold as an educational tool only, no medical claims are intended by the sale of these electronic parts. Our Zapper Kit is a great project for a school science fair, or to learn the basics of building simple electronics.

Please note that when ordering electronic parts and kits we can assume no liability on the customer's ability to use them. Safety, craftsmanship, experience, and ability are the user's responsibility.

Electronic parts are small and fragile. We can not offer refunds or replacements on electronic parts. Buy electronic parts and kits only if you believe you can accomplish the work.

The 555 CMOS Timer is the most likely part to need replacement, so it may be smart to order extras when building a kit.

The 555 CMOS Timer is vulnerable to static electricity. If you walk on a carpeted floor and the 555 receives a static shock it may burn out and need replacement. If you ever touch the 9 volt battery backwards to the battery snap, it may burn out the 555. You may want to protect your 555 by adding a 1N914 Switching Diode to your kit (diode sold separately).

555 CMOS Timers are sold separately for those who want to have several at hand during a kit build, or to troubleshoot a circuit that is not working. If you are new to electronics, or just want to be cost effective, you may want to purchase extra 555 CMOS Timers when building your first kit. We can not offer refunds or replacements on electronic parts.

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www.ZapperLab.com

Order A Hulda Clark Zapper - Order Dr. Clark's Books - Order Electrical Supplies

Welcome to the Zapper Lab. Here we have the step-by-step instructions for building your very own Hulda Clark Zapper, reprinted with permission from the books by Dr. Hulda Clark. Dr. Clark has improved her original zapper circuit and published this update in 2003. Knowing her readers have varying experience with building electronics, this recent update released several different sets of instructions on how to build a zapper, depending on one's electronic expertise.

- The original published Zapper instructions require soldering or twisting the parts together. It is best when soldered, which does require some special tools and skill. These instructions are found reprinted below from Dr. Clark's 2003 update.
- A newer, easier to build design employs the use of an electronic *breadboard*. A breadboard does not require soldering, as one can push the electronic components into place onto the breadboard to easily build a circuit. Dr. Clark published designs for the 30 kHz Zapper, and the 1000 Hz Zappicator to be built on a breadboard. The instructions for building both breadboard zapper circuits are at ClarkZapper.net along with a nifty on-line video to help guide you through the process.
- And last, for advanced electricians, Dr. Hulda Clark published a schematic for building the updated Zapper (see photo below).

If you do not know anyone who could put one together for you, you can order a pre-built Zapper at the web site, www.ClarkZapper.com. Remember, the Hulda Clark Zapper is not a licensed medical device. It has not been tested by the FDA or AMA for use on humans or animals. The Clark Zapper can be sold and used only as an experimental device, and no claim can be made as to a diagnosis, cure or treatment for any medical condition or disease. Dr. Clark's book states to not experiment with a zapper if you are either pregnant or wearing an electronic pacemaker. Please be sure to read one of Dr. Clark's books before using a Hulda Clark Zapper.

Order A Hulda Clark Zapper - Order Dr. Clark's Books - Order Electrical Supplies

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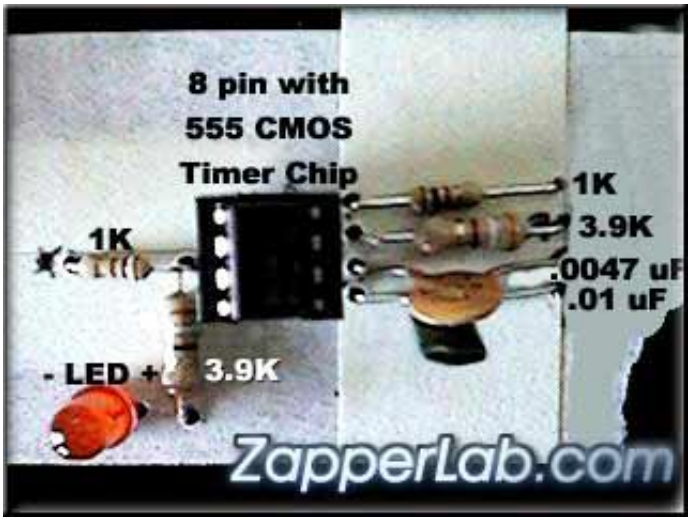
How To Build A Hulda Clark Zapper

click here to print the 2003 schematic for building a zapper



Order A Hulda Clark Zapper

Instructions for building your very own zapper can be found reprinted below from the books by Dr. Hulda Clark. You can get all the parts you need at online electrical supply stores such as: PositiveOffset.com. If you would rather order a pre-built zapper, just click: Clark Zapper.

Dr. Clark has released new devices called the *Food Zappicator* and the *Toothbrush Zappicator.* For the instructions on how to build this new type of zapper, visit: FoodZappicator.com and ToothZappicator.com

NEW! Build A Hulda Clark Zapper Video Instructions
Nine short videos that take you step-by-step through the process of building a Hulda Clark Zapper.

How To Build A Hulda Clark Zapper

***The Cure For All Cancers* © Copyright 1993 by Hulda Regehr Clark, Ph.D., N.D.**
Zapper instructions have been updated for 2003 by Dr. Hulda Clark

Hints for absolute novices: Don't let unusual vocabulary deter you. A "lead" is just a piece of wire used to make connections. When you remove a component from its package, label it with a piece of tape. A serrated kitchen knife works best, as does a large safety pin. Practice using the micro clips. If the metal ends are L-shaped bend them into a U with the long-nose pliers so they grab better. Chips and chip holders (wire wrap sockets) are very fragile. It is wise to purchase an extra one of each in case you break the connections. The "555" timer is a widely used component; if you can't locate this one, try another electronics shop.

The Shoebox Way

This circuit has been improved since the one given in earlier books. A resistor has been added that gives every pulse an added Positive Offset of 1/4 volt. You no longer need to operate your zapper so daringly close

to a Negative voltage.

Get from Radio Shack, (serial number included to make it easy). Order these parts from their web site at: www.RadioShack.com. If any electrical parts are unavailable at Radio Shack, visit another on-line electrical supplier of these items, such as: www.PositiveOffset.com to buy your electrical parts.

Parts List for the 30,000 Hz Zapper Circuit	
Item	**Radio Shack Catalog Number**
Use Shoebox or Buy a Plastic Project Box	270-1809
9 volt battery	
9 volt battery snap connector	270-324 (set of 5 you need 1)
on-off toggle switch	275-624A micro mini toggle switch
If not available, choose any toggle switch with holes in the contact points or Radio Shack 275-612	
1 K Ohm resistor, brown-black-red-gold	271-312 (500 piece assortment) use 2
3.9 K Ohm resistor, orange-white-red-gold	Use 2 from 500 piece assortment
39 K Ohm resistor, orange-white-orange-gold	From 500 piece assortment
low-current red LED	276-044
.0047 uF capacitor	272-130 (set of 2, you need 1)
.01 uF capacitor	272-131 (set of 2, you need 1)
555 CMOS timer chip (TLC 555)	276-1718 (you may wish to buy a spare)
8 pin wire-wrapping socket for the chip	900-7242
If only 16 pin sockets are available, cut one in half OR leave half empty. Editor's Note: These parts have been discontinued at most Radio Shacks. 8 pin wire wrap sockets are available at many other electrical supply stores such as: www.PositiveOffset.com	
short (12") alligator clip leads	any electronics shop, get 10
If not available, use 14" length from Radio Shack, 278-1156	
Micro clip jumper wires	278-017 (you need 2 packages of 2)
If not available, use mini-clip jumper wires 278-016	
2 bolts, about 1/8" diameter, 2" long, with 4 nuts and 4 washers	hardware store
2 copper pipes, 3/4" diameter, 4" long	hardware store
Sharp knife, pin, long-nose pliers, tape, 4 twist ties or rubber bands.	

Editor's Note:

The 8 pin wire-wrapping socket has been discontinued at many Radio Shacks and readers have asked what to do. We know a great electrical supply store where 8 pin wire wrap sockets are available, as well as easy-to-build science kits for making a 30,000 Hz Frequency Generator with all the parts listed above in one simple package.

A Hulda Clark zapper is basically just a common Frequency Generator

set at 30,000 Hz, with a 100% positive offset square wave. The cost for the electrical parts to build one is about $30-$40 for them all. Visit the electrical suppliers at PositiveOffset.com for all your electrical needs. They have everything you'd need to build a basic 30,000 Hz Positive Offset Square Wave Frequency Generator, and their kit is much easier to build than the instructions given below, because it uses a breadboard so there is no need to twist or solder wires, you simply push the electrical parts into place on the breadboard. **-editor.**

Assembling The Zapper

If you have tools such as a drill, needle nose pliers, and small drill bits, buy one of the plastic project boxes on the list, otherwise build your zapper in a shoe box, or a box half the size of a shoe box.

1. You will be using the lid of the shoe box or plastic lid of the project box to mount the components. Save the box to enclose the finished project.

2. Pierce two holes near the ends of the lid. Enlarge the holes with a pen or pencil until the bolts would fit through. Mount the bolts on the outside about half way through the holes so there is a washer and nut holding it in place on both sides. Tighten. Label one hole "grounding bolt" on the inside and outside.

3. Mount the 555 chip in the wire wrap socket. Find the "top end" of the chip by searching the outside surface carefully for a cookie-shaped bite or hole taken out of it. Align the chip with the socket and very gently squeeze the pins of the chip into the socket until they click in place.

4. Make 8 pinholes to fit the wire wrap socket. Enlarge them slightly with a sharp pencil. Mount it on the outside. Write in the numbers of the pins (connections) on both the outside and inside, starting with number one to the left of the "cookie bite" as seen from outside. After number 4, cross over to number 5 and continue. Number 8 will be across from number 1. The pins are numbered like this:

1	8
2	7
3	6
4	5

5. Pierce two holes ½ inch apart very near to pins 5,6,7, and 8. They should be less than 1/8 inch away. (Or, one end of each component can share a hole with the 555 chip.) Mount the .01 uF capacitor near pin 5 on the outside. On the inside connect pin 5 to one end of this capacitor by simply twisting them together. Loop the capacitor wire around the

pin first; then twist with the long-nose pliers until you have made a tight connection. Bend the other wire from the capacitor flat against the inside of the shoe box lid. Label it .01 on the outside and inside. Mount the .0047 uF capacitor near pin 6. On the inside twist the capacitor wire around the pin. Flatten the wire from the other end and label it .0047. Mount the 3.9 K Ohm resistor near pin 7, connecting it on the inside to the pin. Flatten the wire on the other end and label it 3.9. Mount the 1 K Ohm resistor and connect it similarly to pin 8 and label it 1K.

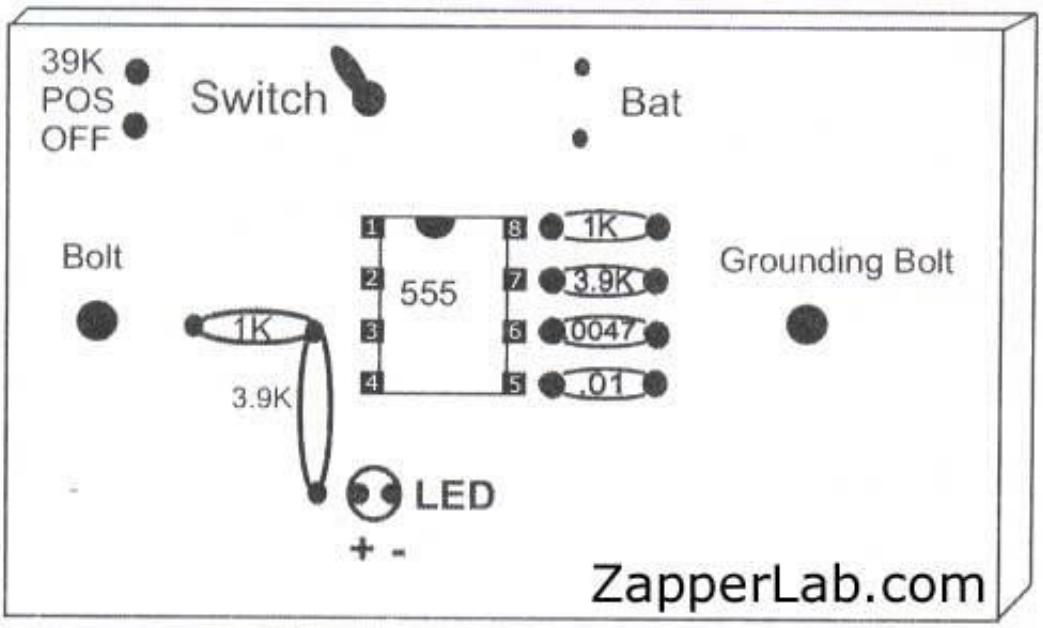
6. Pierce two holes ½ inch apart next to pin 3 (again, you can share the hole for pin 3 if you wish), in the direction of the bolt. Mount the other 1 K Ohm resistor and label inside and outside. Twist the connections together and flatten the remaining wire. This resistor protects the circuit if you should accidentally short the terminals. Mount the 3.9 K Ohm resistor downward. One end can go in the same hole as the 1K resistor near pin 3. Twist that end around pin 3 which already has the 1K resistor attached to it. Flatten the far end. Label.

7. Next to the 3.9 K Ohm resistor pierce two holes ¼ inch apart for the LED. Notice that the LED has a positive and a negative connection. The longer wire is the positive (anode). Mount the LED on the outside and bend back the wires, labeling them + and - on the inside.

8. Near the top pierce a hole for the toggle switch. Enlarge it until the shaft fits through from the inside. Remove nut and washer from switch before mounting. You may need to trim away some paper with a serrated knife before replacing washer and nut on the outside. Tighten.

9. Next to the switch pierce two holes for the wires from the battery holder and poke them through. Do not attach the battery yet.

10. An inch away from the switch pierce two holes 1/4 inch apart. Mount the 39 K Ohm resistor on the outside and label it inside and outside as "39 K, Positive offset." Flatten the wires on the inside.



Now To Connect Everything

1. Twist free ends of the two capacitors .01 and .0047 together. Connect this to the Grounding Bolt using an alligator clip.

2. Bend the top ends of pin 2 and pin 6 (which already has a connection) inward towards each other in an L shape. Catch them both with an alligator clip and attach the other end of the alligator clip to the free end of the 3.9 K Ohm resistor by pin 7.

3. Using an alligator clip connect pin 7 to the free end of the 1 K Ohm resistor attached to pin 8.

4. Using three micro clips connect pin 8 to one end of the switch, pin 4 to the same end of the switch, and one end of the offset resistor to the same end of the switch. (Put one hook inside the hole and the other hooks around the whole connection. Check to make sure they are securely connected.) Connect the free end of the offset resistor to the bolt using an alligator clip.

5. Use an alligator clip to connect the free end of the 1 K Ohm resistor (by pin 3) to the bolt. It is the **output resistor**.

6. Twist the free end of the 3.9 K Ohm resistor by pin 3 around the plus end of the LED. Connect the minus end of the LED to the grounding bolt using an alligator clip.

7. Connect pin number 1 on the chip to the grounding bolt with an alligator clip.

8. Attach an alligator clip to the outside of one of the bolts. Attach the other end to a handhold (copper pipe). Do the same for the other bolt and handhold.

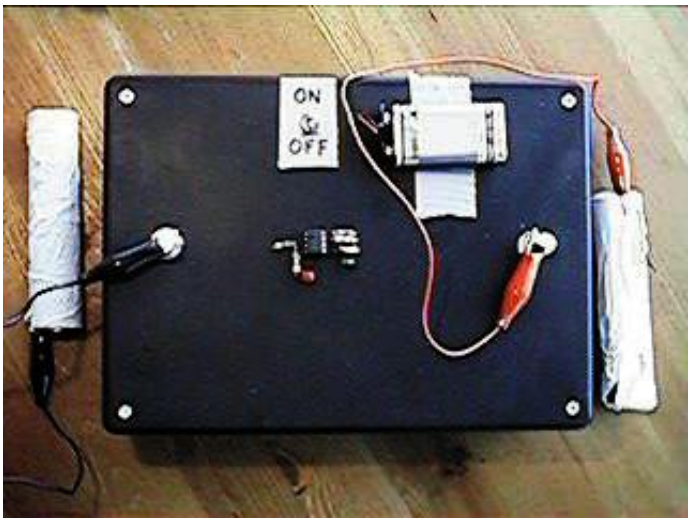
9. Connect the minus end of the battery snap connector (black wire) to the grounding bolt with an alligator clip.

10. Connect the plus end of the battery snap connector (red wire) to the free end of the switch using a micro clip lead. Attach the battery very carefully. Before attaching the battery to its snap connector, cover one terminal with tape. After snapping in one terminal, remove the tape to attach the other terminal. This is to prevent accidental touching of terminals in a backwards direction. If the LED lights up you know the switch is ON. If it does not, flip the switch and see if the LED lights. Label the switch clearly. If you cannot get the LED to light in either switch position, double-check all of your connections, and make sure you have a fresh battery. Even if it does light up, check every connection again.

11. Finally tie up the bunches of wire with twist-ties or rubber bands

and replace the lid on the box. Slip a couple of rubber bands around the box to keep it securely shut. For safer storage, place it inside a larger box.

Note: Having gained this much experience, you may prefer to build your next zapper on a piece of cardboard folded and able to fit inside a shoebox or plastic electronic project box for more protection.



- Optional: measure the frequency of your zapper by connecting an oscilloscope or frequency counter to the handholds. Any electronics shop can do this. It should read between 20 and 40 kHz. The shop can also read the voltage (peak to peak) and the amount of Positive offset (on the .5 volt-per-division scale). The voltage output should be about 8 volts.
- Note: a voltage meter will only read 4 to 5 volts because it displays an average voltage.

Using The Zapper

1. Wrap handholds in one layer of wet paper towel before using. More will reduce the current. Grasp securely and turn the switch on to zap. Keep a bottle of water handy to keep them wet.

2. Zap for seven minutes, let go of the handholds, turn off the zapper, and rest for 20 minutes. Then seven minutes on, 20 minutes rest, and a final seven minutes on. This is the routine for **regular** zapping.

Tell us about your zapper experience at the zapper message board.

To Visit The Zapper Museum - Click Here!

Order A Hulda Clark Zapper - Click Here!

See The *'Build A Zapper'* Video - Click Here!

Learn about Dr Clark's latest zapping technique called: Plate Zapping

Learn about Dr Clark's latest inventions:
The Food Zappicator and The Toothbrush Zappicator

Order Electronic Parts at RadioShack.com and Frequency Generator Kits at PositiveOffset.com

All information is for educational purposes only. These statements have not been evaluated by the FDA. Not intended to diagnose, treat, prevent, mitigate or cure disease. Visit www.HuldaClark.com for more information on Dr. Clark's Syncrometer™ Science, and the Zapper. Legal Disclaimer Privacy Policy

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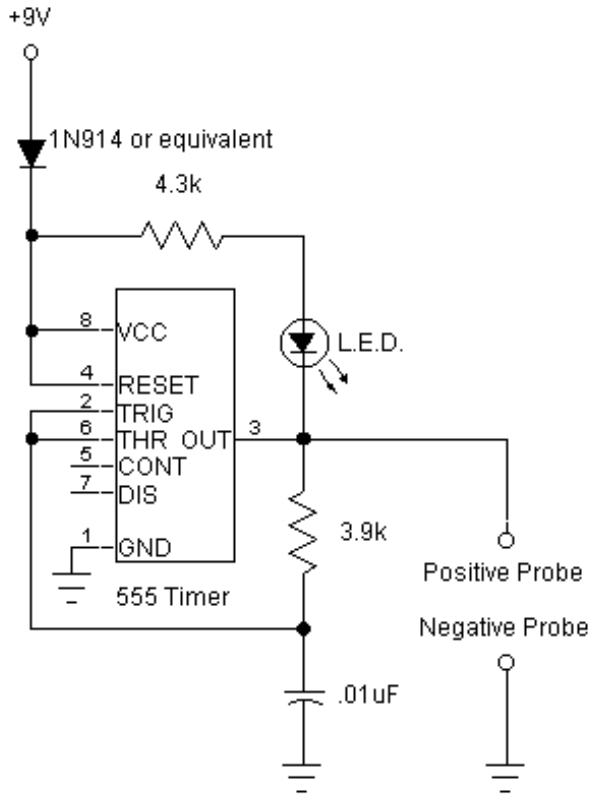
Simple Zapper Schematic



The Research of Dr. Hulda Regehr Clark, Ph. D., N.D.

I have recently (9/15/2000) come across the research of Dr. Hulda Regehr Clark, Ph. D., N.D. In her books, she states that many diseases, among which are cancer and HIV/AIDS, can be cured by the use of, among other things, certain herbs and a frequency generator called a "Zapper" that was invented by her and her son.

Speaking of mothers :), my mother, 62, had fatigue and arthritic symptoms in her hands before I found out about and told her about Dr. Hulda Clark. She is a seamstress, so the arthritic symptoms hindered her work. After doing the Parasite Cleanses and using the Zapper, she doesn't have to take naps like before and her hands are flexible again. She has done the complete Parasite Cleanse only twice but she Zaps practically every day.

Simple Zapper Information

Schematic updated on 12/21/2001

Simple Zapper Information text updated on 12/21/2001.

I forgot to mention that the Simple Zapper that I'm using has a 1 Megohm potentiometer instead of the 2.2k ohm resistor in order to vary the output frequency. If you use a potentiometer with the circuit put it in series with the 2.2k ohm resistor because the chip gets hot when there is too little resistance.

The duty-cycle is pretty consistent with a range of 51% to 57%. With the oscilloscope's frequency analyzer in storage mode, I hold the Zapper probes and put the oscilloscope probes somewhere on my body and then I vary the frequency of the Zapper using the 1 Megohm potentiometer.

When testing my body on a spectrum analyzer while using the Simple Zapper with an output of around 5 Volts (tested on a DC voltmeter), I noticed that the frequencies around 4,000 hz to around 18,000 hz had larger peaks telling me that my body at the time was more conductive (less reactive?) and/or less resistive to frequencies in this range at the given voltage.

With my body being more conductive (less reactive?) at these frequencies, I believe that there is a better dispersal of the Simple Zapper's output within my body. I did this recent test with one Zapper probe in each hand (as opposed to both in one hand) and the oscilloscope probes (RCA to 1/4" phone plug adaptor) in my mouth near my wisdom teeth with my lips around the RCA ground (like a lollipop).

The oscilloscope's frequency analyzer was in storage mode. With the Simple Zapper circuit on this page, change the 2.2k ohm resistor to 4.3k ohm if you want a ~15,000 hz frequency. I have recently built a couple of Zappers with optimized output frequencies of around 11,000 hz. I haven't tested anyone using the Simple Zapper other than myself, so there is the possibility that your body's response may differ.

For more information, check out my Simple Zapper webpage at:

www.members.aol.com/mas1911/index.html

or for really interesting free circuit schematics:

www.members.tripod.com/~mas1911/zappers20011221tripod.html

You can write the Author of Simple Zapper if you have comments or questions.

The following document, written by Luke Parrish, provides instructions on building an astable multivibrator in DC pulse mode, identical in output to the Zapper, described in The Cure For All Diseases by Dr. Hulda Clark.

Plans For Zapper

This page tells how to make a Hulda Clark-style "Parasite Zapper". It's a simpler and more efficient version, but works just as well. We make no theraputic claims for this device. It is for experimental purposes only. We provide a ready made version for those who prefer not to spend so much time building it.

Materials

- A CD4069 hex inverter (Radio Shack link)
- 1 1M resistor, 1 10k resistor, and 1 1k resistor (Radio Shack link) (Resistor color code)
- 1 1000 pF capacitor (Radio Shack link)

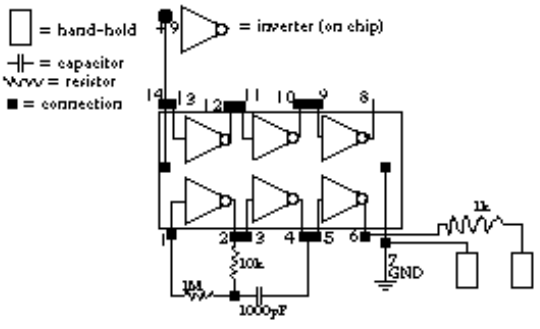
NOTE: The size of the resistors and capacitors can vary, because they determine the frequency of the zapper, which doesn't really matter much according to Hulda Clark.

The following parts may be substituted according to preference, though something similar will be needed:
- Solderless breadboard (Radio Shack link)
- 9-volt battery
- 4 alligator clip-leads sets Radio Shack link
- 2 copper pipes (hand-holds)

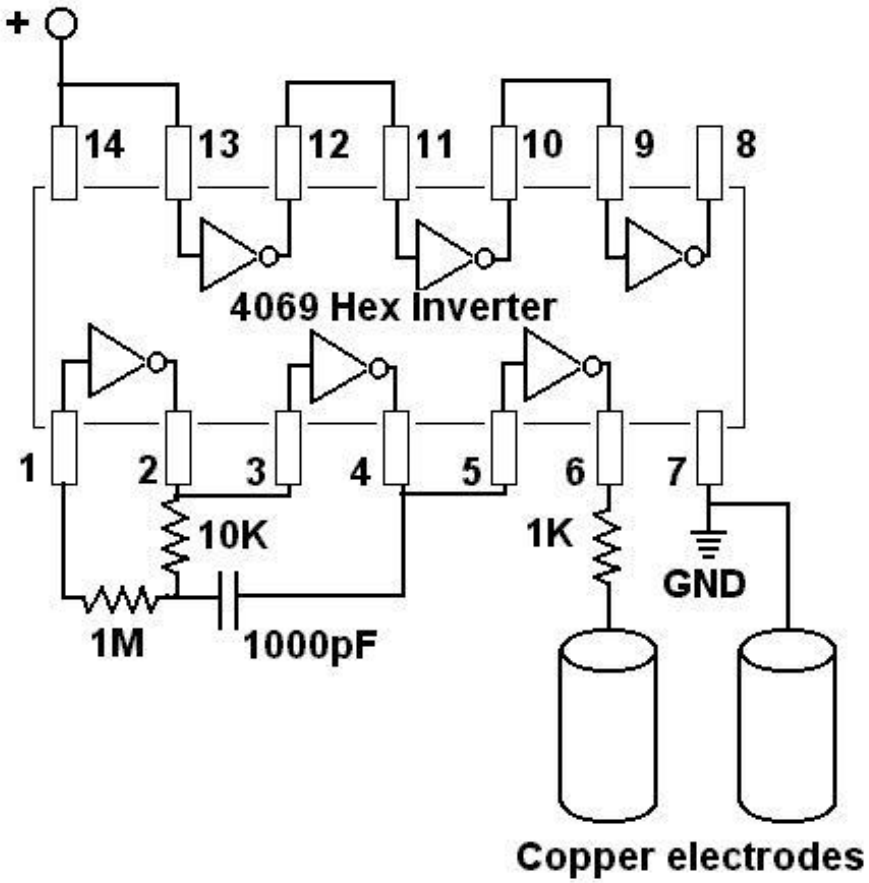
Instructions

Plug the components into the solderless breadboard according to the following schematic. Make sure none of the wires touch each other. To hook up the power, attach an alligator clip-lead to each side of the capacitor that stretches from hot to ground. Clip the one that goes to hot to the positive terminal on the battery and the one that goes to ground to the negative terminal. The two hand-holds are attached with the other two clip-leads. (One goes to ground, the other to the end of a resistor that goes to pin 12.)

Schematic



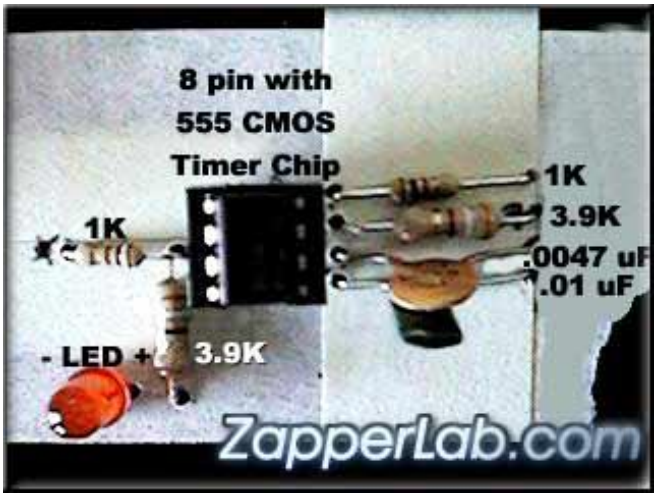
Schematic most recently updated 5-17-2001



The above instructions are not the only way to do it. You can, for example, solder all the components directly to a 14-pin socket, like we do in our ready made version. This is a lot more trouble and more time-consuming for most people, which is why we recommend a breadboard. The resistors and capacitor don't all have to be the exact sizes mentioned here to make a working Zapper. However, any variation in capacitance or resistivity will change the frequency. (There are certain limits on how high of frequencies the chip can handle, so don't stray too far from the specified values.) If you have an oscilliscope, that's handy to check if it's working.

Ready made Zappers

Free plans from Zapperlab.com



Here we have the easy step-by-step instructions for building your very own Hulda Clark Zapper reprinted with permission from her books (provided below). For advanced electricians there is a schematic for building a Hulda Clark Zapper as well. If you do not know anyone that could put one together for you, you can now order the zapper Hulda Clark uses as described in "The Cure For All Cancers" and "The Cure For All Diseases" at: www.SyncroZap.com. The Dr. Clark Zapper can be sold only as an experimental device, and no claim can be made by us legally as to a diagnosis, cure or treatment for any medical condition or disease.

Build A Dr. Clark Zapper

Order A Dr. Clark Zapper

Instructions for building your very own zapper can be found reprinted below from the books by Dr. Hulda Clark. If you would rather order a pre-built zapper, just click here.

How To Build A Zapper from *The Cure For All Cancers*:

Get from Radio Shack, (serial number included to make it easy).
Order these parts from their web site at:
www.RadioShack.com

___ Black plastic Project Box Radio Shack # 270-1809

___ 9 volt battery

___ 9 volt battery clips: Radio Shack # 270-325

___ On off switch: Radio Shack # 275-624A

___ 1K Ohm resistor: RS# 271-1321

___ 3.9K Ohm resistor: RS# 271-1123

___ low current red LED: RS# 276-044

___ .0047 uF capacitor: RS# 272-130

___ .01 uF capacitor: RS# 272-1065

___ 555 CMOS timer chip: RS# 276-1723

___ 8 pin wire wrapping socket for CMOS chip: RS# 276-1988

___ two packs of Microclip test jumpers: RS# 278-017

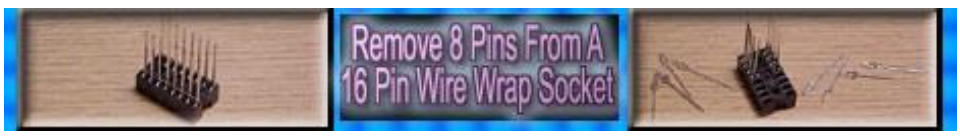
___ one pack of 14" alligator clip leads RS# 278-1156C

Get from any Hardware Store:

2 Bolts 1/8" diameter, 2" long with 4 nuts and washers.

2 pieces of ¾" copper pipe, cut to 4 inches long each.

Editor's Note:



The **8 pin wire-wrapping socket** has been discontinued at many Radio Shacks and readers have asked what to do. Some say it is still available on their website at www.RadioShack.com, if not:

There are a couple options. One can still get the **16 pin wire-**

wrapping socket. Pull out the bottom grouping of 8 pins, and you now have an 8 pin socket. Just make sure when you plug the 555 Timer into it, you line it up with the remaining 8 pins. Very simple.

There is also a **Low Profile 8 pin socket**. The pins are so small one must solder to them.

The wire-wrap socket has long pins for easy twisting onto other wires. The low profile is for those that solder electronics.

If you are soldering your zapper together get the low profile 8 pin socket. Since the socket is just a saddle for the 555 Timer, it is not a vital part of the circuit. It's just a way to put long or short pins on the 555 Timer for easy twisting. If you cannot find one at your local Radio Shack, simply get the 16 pin wire-wrap socket, and pull out 8 pins. -editor.

Assembling The Zapper

If you have tools such as a drill, needle nose pliers, and small drill bits, buy one of the plastic project boxes on the list, otherwise build your zapper in a shoe box, or a box half the size of a shoe box.

1. You will be using the lid of the shoe box or plastic lid of the project box to mount the components. Save the box to enclose the finished project.

2. Pierce two holes near the ends of the lid. Enlarge the holes with a pen or pencil until the bolts would fit through. Mount the bolts on the outside about half way through the holes so there is a washer and nut holding it in place on both sides. Tighten. Label one hole "grounding bolt" on the inside and outside.

3. Mount the 555 chip in the wire wrap socket. Find the "top end" of the chip by searching the outside surface carefully for a cookie-shaped bite or hole taken out of it. Align the chip with the socket and very gently squeeze the pins of the chip into the socket until they click in place.

4. Make 8 pinholes to fit the wire wrap socket. Enlarge them slightly with a sharp pencil. Mount it on the outside. Write in the numbers of the pins (connections) on both the outside and inside, starting with number one to the left of the "cookie bite" as seen from outside. After number 4, cross over to number 5 and continue. Number 8 will be across from number 1. The pins are numbered like this:

1 8

2 7

3 6

4 5

5. Pierce two holes ½ inch apart very near to pins 5,6,7, and 8. They should be less than 1/8 inch away. (Or, one end of each component can share a hole with the 555 chip.) Mount the .01 uF capacitor near pin 5 on the outside. On the inside connect pin 5 to one end of this capacitor by simply twisting them together. Loop the capacitor wire around the pin first; then twist with the long-nose pliers until you have made a tight connection. Bend the other wire from the capacitor flat against the inside of the shoe box lid. Label it .01 on the outside and inside. Mount the .0047 uF capacitor near pin 6. On the inside twist the capacitor wire around the pin. Flatten the wire from the other end and label it .0047. Mount the 3.9 K Ohm resistor near pin 7, connecting it on the inside to the pin. Flatten the wire on the other end and label it 3.9. Mount the 1 K Ohm resistor and connect it similarly to pin 8 and label it 1K.

6. Pierce two holes ½ inch apart next to pin 3 (again, you can share the hole for pin 3 if you wish), in the direction of the bolt. Mount the other 1 K Ohm resistor and label inside and outside. Twist the connections together and flatten the remaining wire. This resistor protects the circuit if you should accidentally short the terminals. Mount the 3.9 K Ohm resistor downward. One end can go in the same hole as the 1K resistor near pin 3. Twist that end around pin 3 which already has the 1K resistor attached to it. Flatten the far end. Label.

7. Next to the 3.9 K Ohm resistor pierce two holes ¼ inch apart for the LED. Notice that the LED has a positive and a negative connection. The longer wire is the positive (anode). Mount the LED on the outside and bend back the wires, labeling them + and - on the inside.

8. Near the top pierce a hole for the toggle switch. Enlarge it until the shaft fits through from the inside. Remove nut and washer from switch before mounting. You may need to trim away some paper with a serrated knife before replacing washer and nut on the outside. Tighten.

9. Next to the switch pierce two holes for the wires from the battery holder and poke them through. Attach the battery and tape it to the outside.

Now To Connect Everything

Twist free ends of the two capacitors .01 and .0047 together. Connect to Grounding Bolt using an alligator clip.

Bend pin 2 and pin 6 together inward, using an alligator clip, catch them and connect to free end of 3.9K Ohm (by pin 7).

Alligator clip Pin 7 to free end 1K Ohm (near pin 8)

Using two microclips Pin 8 and pin 4 to one end of switch (use hole to attach both microclips).

Free end of 1K Ohm (by pin 3) to the Bolt using an alligator clip.

Alligator clip the free end of 3.9K Ohm (by pin 3) to plus end (long) of LED.

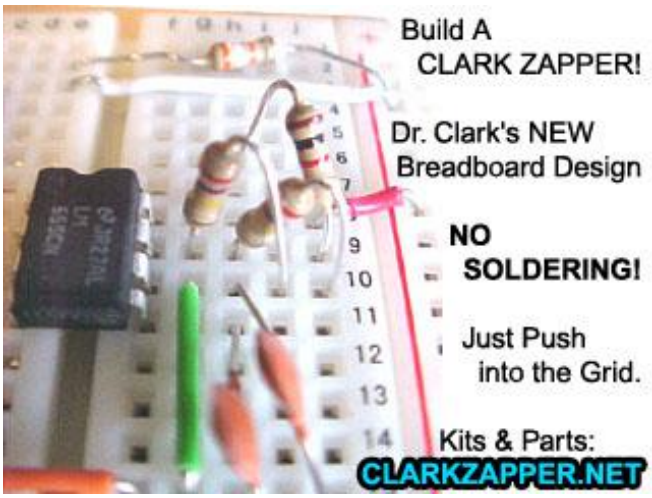
Minus end (short) of LED to Grounding Bolt with an alligator clip.

Alligator clip pin 1 to the Grounding Bolt.

Alligator clip Black battery wire to Grounding Bolt.

Micro clip the Red battery wire to free end of switch.

Hook up the battery, and the light should turn on, click the switch if it does not, check connections if LED does not light up.



Attach a long lead wire to the grounding bolt & bolt, and then to the copper handles. Wrap handles in paper towel, clip with lead wire, wet handle when you are ready to zap.)

How To Zap

Wrap handles in wet paper towel, or wet cotton sleeves, and hold in each hand. If you have wrist cuffs, run them under water to wet them, attach to each wrist.

Attach handles or wrist cuffs to zapper.

Turn zapper on, zapping for 7 minutes.

At end of 7 minute zapping rest 20 minutes.

Do this a minimum of three 7 minute zapping sessions, with a 20

minute break in between each session. Some people zap five times in extreme cases.

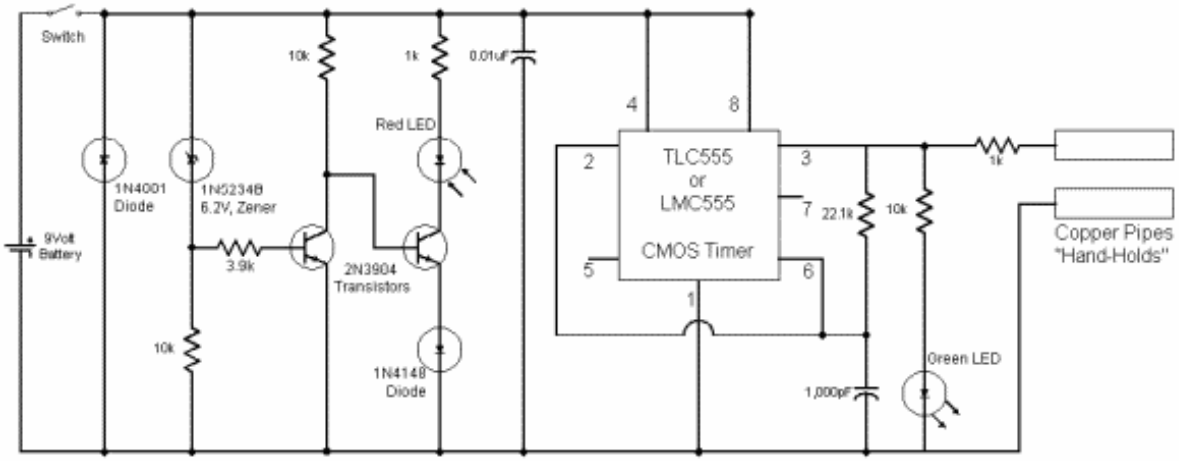
[Order A Dr. Hulda Clark Zapper - Click Here!]

Learn about Dr Clark's latest zapping technique at: www.PlateZapping.com

All information is for educational purposes only. These statements have not been evaluated by the FDA. Not intended to diagnose, treat, prevent, mitigate or cure disease.

This Circuit designed by Geoff Clark and approved by Dr. Hulda Clark

SOTA Instruments Inc. presents...
"The Zapper" as per Dr. Hulda Clark, Ph.D., N.D.



Certified and Approved by Dr. Clark's son Geoff Clark.
Designed & Drawn by Russell J. Torlage, CTech, President, SOTA Instruments Inc.
Model: ZHC3 Rev 4.0
Revised: June 9, 1999

All Resitors are 1/4W, 5% Tol. 22.1k resistor is 1%.

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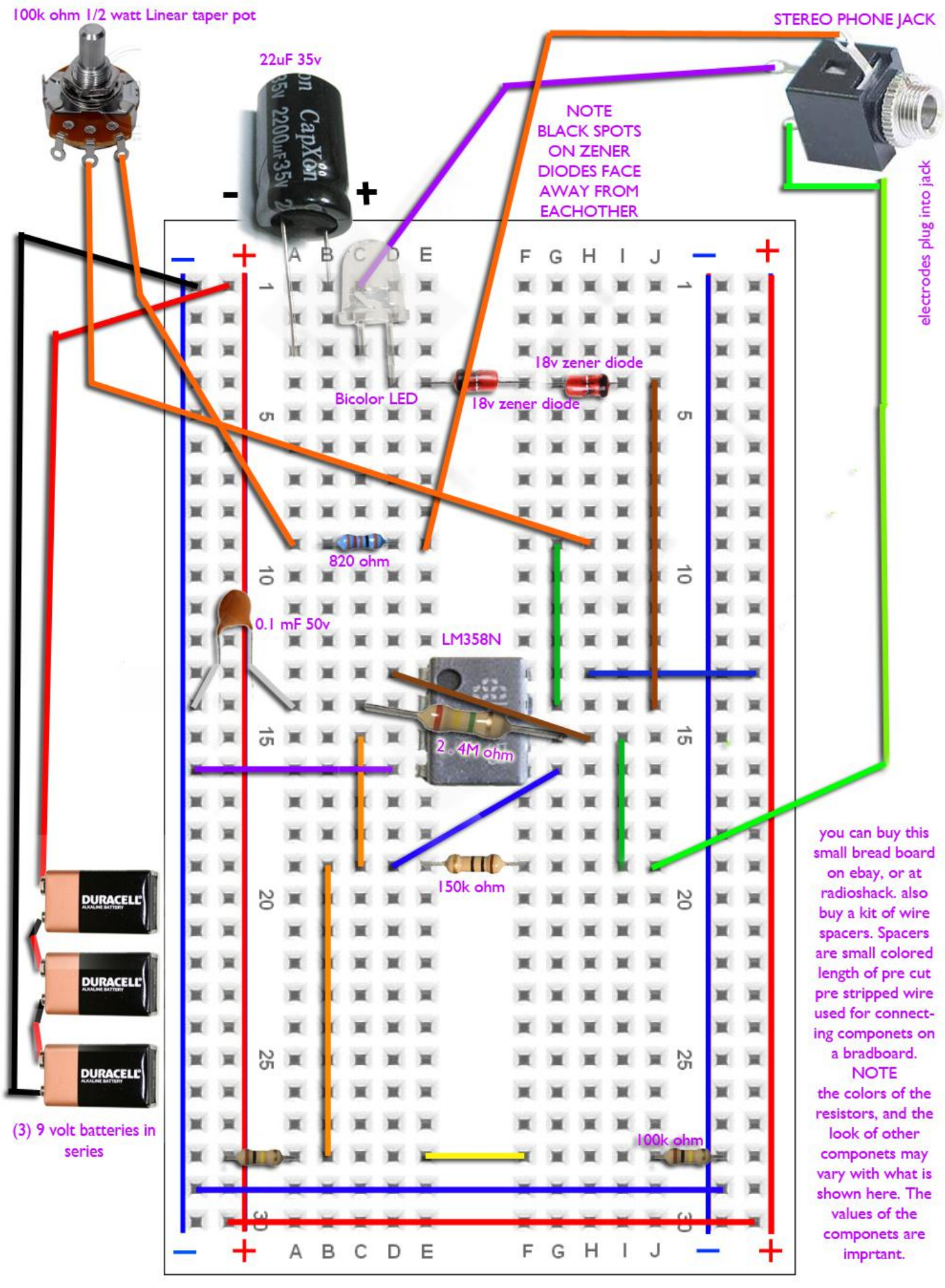

100k ohm 1/2 watt Linear taper pot
22uF 35v
STEREO PHONE JACK
NOTE
BLACK SPOTS
ON ZENER
DIODES FACE
AWAY FROM
EACHOTHER
electrodes plug into jack
18v zener diode
Bicolor LED
18v zener diode
820 ohm
0.1 mF 50v
LM358N
2.4M ohm
150k ohm
100k ohm
(3) 9 volt batteries in series
you can buy this small bread board on ebay, or at radioshack. also buy a kit of wire spacers. Spacers are small colored length of pre cut pre stripped wire used for connecting componets on a bradboard.
NOTE
the colors of the resistors, and the look of other componets may vary with what is shown here. The values of the componets are imprtant.

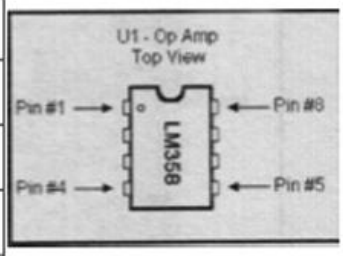
COMPONENT DESCRIPTIONS, SOURCES, AND CURRENT PRICES

Note: These data are for theoretical, informational and instructional purposes only and are not to be construed as medical advice. Consult with your licensed medical practitioner. Hundreds have been built successfully if duplicated exactly as shown.

LM358 CMOS Operational Amplifier (OP-AMP) chip (generic) 		U1	$ 1.00
2.4 megohm 1/4 watt 5% resistor 		R1	0.07
150 kohm 1/4 watt 5% resistor 		R2	0.07
100 k ohm 1/4w 5% resistor 	2 required @ 0.15	R3, R4	0.14
100 kohm linear taper pot, 1/2 watt Cattronics P-68 		R5	2.56
150 ohm 1/4 watt 5% resistor 		R6	0.07
820 ohm 1/4 watt 5% resistor 		R7	0.07
0.1 mF 50 V (or higher) ceramic capacitor 		C1	0.45
22 mF 35 V (or higher) electrolytic capacitor 		C2	0.25
18 Volt Zener diodes (NTE5027A) 	% Watt, 2 @ 0.79	D1 & D2	1.58
Bulb, 6.3V 0.075 A	Type 7377	B1	1.34
Bicolor LED Red/Green 	RS# 276-012	LED 1	$ 1.19
Jack for electrode leads (3.5mm or 1/8" mono-phone jack) 	RS# 274-251 3/$1.59	J1	0.53
Jack for silver wire leads (2.5mm or 3/32" mono-phone jack)	RS# 274-292 3/$1.59	J2	0.53
3 Alkaline 9 V batteries, type 1604 etc. 	3 for		3.75
3 x 9 V battery snaps (clip-on connectors)	RS# 270-325 pkg.	5/$1.29	1.29
Misc. wire, solder, etc.			0.50
Box, if used			2.29
Lead wire with 3.5 mm plug, 6 ft., Mouser or Calrad Electronics 			0.35
Electrodes, stretch elastic, Velcro, cotton flannel, alligator clips, etc. 			
Total Cost **for all** components for improved **do-it-yourself** project			**$22.47**

All components listed above check your local electronics store.

Ensure the IC chip U 1 (LM358) is wired correctly. The location of Pin #1 is shown below:



NOTE RESISTOR COLORS NOT TO SPEC. CHECK RESISTOR COLOR VALUES

electrodes:
3/32 x 1
stainless steel cotter pins -hardware store-
Snap pins in half across the curve. and wrap the headphone wires comming from the mono plug around the curve of each half of the pin. then hou glue into place.